

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 53.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2065.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A FIRST NIGHT

Successful Inauguration of Janet
Waldorf Season.

THE STAR AND THE PLAY

Requirements of the Classic Comedy
Work of Those in the Cast—
Next Play.

The opening night of Miss Janet Waldorf, the young American actress, at the Hawaiian Opera House, in "Twelfth Night," was an event for Honolulu which will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats. That the event was fully appreciated is shown by the large and fashionable audience that greeted the young star. Honolulu has never heretofore been treated to a season of Shakespearian drama and it is gratifying to report that Miss Waldorf's first night was an unqualified success. Miss Waldorf exhibited sufficient power and versatility under trying circumstances which the performance of Twelfth Night imposes upon a star actress, to warrant the prediction that the ambitious repertoire given will be rendered with sufficient merit to prove exceedingly interesting to theater goers. It might have been thought by some, when noting the extraordinary range of the repertoire that Honolulu was being used to "practise upon the dog," but Miss Waldorf's Saturday night performance dispelled this illusion.

Twelfth Night is one of the most beautiful and rollicking of all of Shakespeare's comedies, but is most difficult of performance because there is in reality no star role. The whole play is a comedy and each performer must be a comedian of the first order to preserve the harmony of the action. However great the genius of Viola, the greatest exhibition of that genius is in the power of repressing it to the level of her support and maintaining the even harmony of the play. To impress an audience with one's personality in a minor role, yet in no way throw the action out of harmony or detracting one jot of attention from more prominent parts, is the highest skill in the histrionic art. This is what Twelfth Night imposes upon a star.

Miss Waldorf's scenes with the Duke and Lady Olivia and the very gradual development of her passion for her master and increasing reluctance to carry his love messages to her rival, were beautifully conceived and delicately rendered. Her duel with Sir Andrew Aguecheek was a fine bit of comedy, so womanly in its conception and contrasting so prominently with her brother's later performance in breaking the pates of Olivia's kinsman. The role of Viola does not reach its climax, or reach its opportunity until the last moment in the discovery of her brother and the revelation of her love for the Duke. It is the only really dramatic point in the play, as replete with pure fun and comedy. Here at one brilliant stroke—one intense moment—the revelation of the love smothered so long, the genius of the star can be revealed and all the art displayed preceding this supreme moment accentuated without disturbing the harmony of the play. But this is difficult of performance without destroying the womanly modesty that must be retained by the girl who has masqueraded as the page of her lover. Without wishing to censure, Miss Waldorf failed to grasp the full force of the author's intent at this point. By a more effusive greeting of her brother, which would have been natural, she could have been more intense in the development of her love for the Duke without the loss of womanly delicacy. The climax would have been more complete. The pathos of the situation carried so delicately through the entire play would have been more apparent.

Miss Ellen Boyer's Olivia was good and very evenly sustained. Miss Virginia Cranna's rollicking fun as Maria, the maid, was all that could have been expected, and the part very well conceived. Mr. Wm. McVay's Sir Toby was finely rendered, as was Mr. Allen Dunn's Sir Andrew Aguecheek. The drunken scene was immense. Mr. George Hernandez's clown was good, but the highest test of his art will come on Tuesday night with his performance of Touchstone in "As You Like It." Mr. Bowman's rendering of Sebastian was spirited and good. Mr. Norval MacGregor, as Malvolio, had a difficult role. The character is meant to be extravagant in action to contrast the fun of the jolly trio; but it might be suggested that if the role were carried with a little less spirit it would harmonize better with the intent of the play. It must be remembered that no character in Twelfth Night should be made more prominent than another. Absolute

harmony in action is the fulfillment of its comedy.

It might also be suggested that a little stronger and more careful enunciation of the lines by the company would be an improvement as the acoustics of the opera house are not perfect.

Wilder S. S. off the Lands.

Chas. Wright, President of the Wilder S. S. Company, Ltd., left for the coast by the Australia to look after a new steamer that he has ordered for the island service. While abroad Mr. Wright will interest people in some of the coffee lands on the routes of the steamers of this company. With the abandonment of a large portion of the Olaa coffee district other lands for the cultivation of the berry are in greater demand. The Wilder company is one way and another interested in a number of coffee tracts in districts with established reputation for coffee production and it is to these lands that Mr. Wright will call attention.

Princess Kaiulani School.

The new public school in Palama will be opened this morning. A couple of hundred children appeared for enrollment yesterday but the workmen were still occupying a portion of the structure. Everything was finished last evening. The Hawaiians are taking a great interest in this school and it is believed that the attendance of native scholars will be large and steady.

NEW LOCAL LINE WITH THREE BOATS.

The following is from the San Francisco house most interested in these Islands to Honolulu correspondents:

AMERICAN - HAWAIIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

This company has been incorporated with capital stock of \$750,000, about \$650,000 to be issued, and also a bond issue of \$600,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The stock has all been subscribed and the bonds placed. In fact, every encouragement has been offered by our friends at this end. The company will proceed to build immediately three steamers of the latest type of boats. If the full support and encouragement of the Island people are given the service will be increased as fast as the trade warrants, and it is proposed to give all the different sugar interests the same advantages as regards freight space, without regard to the agency of the steamers, which matter will be decided in due time. The control and management of the company will be entirely in the hands of the directors here, both as regards the San Francisco and Island business. It is also proposed, if good lightage facilities can be given, to send the steamers to both Hilo and Kahului, taking freight at these ports at the same rate. The smallest subscription to the stock is \$50,000, and the entire amount will be owned by a very few, so that the company will be a very close corporation.

Hawaii's New Plantation.

Local interest in the Olaa and Puna plantations is at a fever heat. Applications for stock cannot be met. It is likely that some pro rata plan of issue will be adopted in making the allotments. Hundreds of people are willing to sell securities now on the market for the purpose of getting Olaa and Puna stock. Messrs. Dillingham, Carter and Thurston were very much sought after yesterday. The promoters were in conference several times. Olaa and Puna are to be separate estates as matter of course. The chief question now is whether there shall be one or two mills for the Olaa plantation of 17,000 acres. These same promoters are also the sponsors for the new railway out of Hilo.

FRYE'S VIEWS.

The Able Maine Senator on the Philippines Policy.

LEWISTON, Me.—A reception and banquet were given by the Lewiston Board of Trade to Senator W. P. Frye in recognition of the honors conferred upon him on his appointment as one of the Paris commissioners. The Senator, in his address, referred to the discovery that our home market could no longer bear entire dependence, and said that need for a foreign market would increase year by year.

Referring to the Philippine Islands, he said that their domestic trade was insignificant compared with their importance as bringing us in touch with the seven or eight hundred millions of the people of the Orient, whose trade last year amounted to \$1,500,000,000. He opposed surrendering the islands, but intimated that in the distant future the natives might form a stable republican government.

He advocated the construction of a canal across the isthmus, neutral to all nations except the one which might be at war with us.

NEW STEEL SHIP

The Erskine M. Phelps, an American Product.

NOW TO BE SEEN HERE

A Beautiful Vessel Interesting to All—Built at Bath, By Arthur Sewall.

Lilly, of which Capt. C. J. Carter was the mate.

Previous to commanding the Babcock Capt. Graham was master of the Bath ship Renice.

Capt. Graham is a young man who has confidence in the welfare of American shipping, a firm believer in the advent of that old time prosperity which will come with the restoration of our merchant marine.

Arthur Sewall, senior member of the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., entered the employ of his father's firm, Clark & Sewall, when less than twenty years of age and a little later, in 1854, formed a partnership with his elder brother, Edward, under the name of E. & A. Sewall, taking the business of the old firm of Wm. D. and Clark & Sewall.

In January, 1855, the two brothers launched their first ship, Holyhead, of 1000 tons burthen, a large ship in those days. Staunch vessels constructed in the Sewall yard marked the firm's progress in following years.

In 1879 the firm's name was changed to Arthur Sewall & Co., the partners of which are Mr. Sewall, his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall, and his son, William D. Sewall. Under the competent management of the present firm activity in shipbuilding continued and in 1890 they launched the ship Rappahannock, of over 3000 tons burthen, then the largest wooden ship afloat. In December of the same year the firm launched the ship Shenandoah, which was in San Francisco in February.

The Erskine M. Phelps was launched at Bath, Maine, July 25th, 1898, and is the first American built steel ship.

Among those present at the launching and guests of Mr. Sewall were, Hon. Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, for whom the ship was named, his friend, Chief Justice Fuller, D. B. Dearborn, the New York agent for the Sewalls, and George S. Dearborn. The Dearborns were in Honolulu some months ago.

The formality of christening was omitted.

Arthur Sewall then announced that this was the first of a fleet of twenty steel ships that would be launched from his yards and that he hoped to live to see every one of them.

The handsome, four masted steel ship Erskine M. Phelps is one of the finest vessels afloat, and has won the admiration of all, including several veteran sea captains, who have had an opportunity to view her immense hull and lofty masts of steel. The ship's dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 330 feet; measuring length, 312 feet; breadth, 44 feet, 2 inches; depth, 25 feet 6 inches. Her gross tonnage is 3000 tons and she has a carrying capacity of 4600 tons weight. The mast, far superior in strength to those of other sailing vessels, average about 200 feet in height from keelson. They are 32 inches in diameter at deck and 26 inches at heel. The lower yards are 94 feet, upper topsail, 85 feet, 6 inches, upper topsail, 78 feet, top gallant 65 feet, royal 55 feet, any skysail 40 feet. The bowsprit, also of steel, is 68 feet in length. The ship has three decks and four hatches, two of the latter being 12x16 feet and the remaining two 8x16 feet.

The forward deck house is 46x18 feet. In the forward section is the forecastle, the sailors' home, with twenty bunks. Skylights above give good light and ventilation. The rest of the forward house is devoted to the galley, donkey engine room and coal bunker of seven tons capacity.

In the midships house, 26x18 feet, is the carpenter's shop, extending across the house and six rooms for the petty officers.

Aft is the commodious cabin, the home of Capt. Graham and his officers, forty-eight feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, extending the entire width of the ship. The place is exquisitely lighted by skylights. In the forward cabin is the dining saloon and aft the main saloon, tastefully finished in white. The captain's apartment, officers' staterooms, steward's pantry, bath rooms and lavatories are adjoining the saloons. A service of cut glass and solid silver, presented by Erskine M. Phelps, decorates the antique oak sideboard in the dining saloon.

A spiral stairway leads to a chart house, 14x16 feet on the quarter deck with numerous ports affording plenty of light and ventilation. Here are two bunks for passengers. Aft of the chart house is the wheel house 10x14 feet.

The various houses of the ship are composed of iron with wood finish. The ship is supplied with all modern improvements, including steam pump and hose for washing decks. A steam winch, two portable cranes to weigh anchors and steam capstan aft. The bulwarks of the ship are "stiffened" every four feet with round iron two and one-half inches in diameter. Forward are two imported lighthouses for the side lights.

Hon. Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, for whom the magnificent ship was named, is a worthy descendant of good old New England stock, a man of great wealth and enterprise, prominent throughout the West in business and political circles. Mr. Phelps went West in his early days and settled in Chicago, where he has been eminently successful and is one of the most prominent citizens. He has promoted several important enterprises that have been productive of great good to the Western metropolis and today no man is more popular in the City of Chicago than Erskine M. Phelps.

Mr. Phelps is a Democrat and has ably served for several terms on the National Democratic Committee. He is an intimate friend of Hon. Arthur Sewall and during the campaign was one of Mr. Sewall's strong supporters.

Capt. Robert J. Graham of Philadelphia, commander of the Erskine M. Phelps, was formerly commander of the ship William T. Babcock. When a boy of fifteen he began his successful seafaring life in the Bath ship Iris.

A BONANZA LAND

Senator Clark's Impressions of Hawaii.

"THE FUTURE IS DAZZLING"

Commendation and Criticism—Field<br

LIFE ON MAUI

Activity in Plantation Work and Road Building.

QUITE A TOWN AT NAHKU

New Wharves—Schooner at Kihel With Freight—Luna Attacked By Chinese.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, April 22—Hana district seems to be full of activity recently. Contractor McClellan has just completed a new landing for the port of Hana. It is twice the width of the old one and longer. There will now be plenty of room to handle steamer freight. Near the landing is a donkey engine, used in handling the new Hana plantation scow to and from vessels, unloading and in loading in the harbor.

Nahiku, now boasting of two stores, a restaurant, a church, a school house, etc., is also full of life. The firm of Whitehouse & Wilson have many laborers engaged upon government work.

A mile and a half of the road leading mauka from the landing into the homestead lots, is already complete, everything except the top dressing. It will be a fine thoroughfare when fully finished. Its length extending mountainward will be two and a half miles. There are also many laborers employed in making preparations for the new landing. The old one, which consisted of nothing more than a pile of rocks jutting out into the sea and a derrick, will be abandoned and a new one on the opposite side of the little cove will be constructed. Messrs. Whitehouse & Wilson are now cutting deeply into the bank for the purpose of making a road leading around the bay from the old landing to the new, which road also joins the new two and a half mile homestead road now in course of construction.

Apropos of this deep cut a Japanese luna about a month ago lost his life by the caving in of the bank. He disregarded the instructions of his superiors and thus met his death.

The Keanae school has been closed recently on account of the prevalence of grip and measles.

The Hamoa school children have also been afflicted with measles and chicken-pox. The school was closed a few days on account of so much sickness just prior to Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolte have been at Manager Gjerdrum's, Hana, during the week.

Normal Instructor T. H. Gibson is visiting the Hana school. He arrived on the 26th.

Geo. Groves, of Honolulu, is to superintend the building of the last six and a half miles of the new government road from Nahiku. He is in the employment of W. A. McKay.

Contractor McClellan will frame the twenty-two bridges which the Government will construct between Nahiku and Hana in connection with the new road.

Hana took off 2017 tons this season. Hamoa Plantation has recently sold its old mill to the Kona Sugar Co.

Senator Albert Hocking has been comparing Kihel with Nahiku during the week.

Rev. Harris, of Honolulu, is visiting Hana.

During Saturday the 15th, four Mainchurian laborers at Waimee attacked Head Luna W. G. Ogg with sticks of cane. He was badly scratched and his clothing was torn. Wednesday, the 19th, they were sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment by Judge McKay of Walluku.

During the evening of the 28th, the birthdays of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott of Walluku, which occur on the 27th and 28th respectively, will be celebrated by a dancing party in the court house.

Today Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempsky accompany their mother to Honolulu. Mrs. Von Tempsky is going to New Zealand.

During Wednesday, the 19th, the schooner Defender arrived in Kihel, twenty-one days from San Francisco. She brought pipe, railroad ties, etc.

Today the schooner Mary Dodge will sail from Kahului to Hana with a cargo of merchandise. Two other vessels are expected in Hana from Honolulu to take sugar.

The schooner Ida McKay, having discharged her cargo of lumber at Kahului, cleared yesterday, the 21st, for Gray's Harbor.

Weather—Pleasant, with occasional showers.

A HONOLULU BOY.

Harry Murray Writes of Army Life in Manila.

Harry Murray has written a letter from Manila to his brother, Chas. Murray, under date of March 22:

Sorry that I did not have time to write per last mail, but will send this on transport Grant. Yes, we have had another chance to shoot our guns; this time a little faster and fiercer than last time.

As far as leadership are concerned I can stand them all right. In fact our company leads in number of men fit for duty. The rest of the regiment is pretty well thinned out. The report this morning numbers 150 men out of 960.

We were relieved from our position at the water works by the Colorados, on account of over work. We

are now holding their position on the firing line where everything has been quiet since Feb. 5th. As you will see by the papers I have sent home our regiment has done its share of fighting. A number of the skirmishes and scouting expeditions have not been published.

No, there may not be as much danger as we were fighting civilized people. But these niggers do not fight like a civilized race. They hide in ambush and behind trenches and fire off their guns as fast as possible, while we have to charge forward until we get so close to them that they run. Then we get a chance to see something to shoot at.

It is a good thing that they can't hit anything. But when they start to let go like a Gatling a person does not know when he is going to get "plunked." So far we have run across very few good shots. But they use lots of ammunition. We'll be first-class Indian fighters when we get through with this "scrab."

I still think we will be sent home by April 1st. Some of the boys are making bets that we will be on our way home before then. There are almost enough regulars out here now to hold the islands and I believe as soon as the transports that are on the way to San Francisco come back we will be sent home. We have had no shooting for the past three days. All is quiet along the lines.

TO BE FIVE STORIES

Plans for the New Brewer Block Completed.

Many Other Buildings Contemplated—Levers & Cooke Warehouse.

There are a number of new business blocks in contemplation which if completed will prove great additions to the city. Some of these may not be built for some time owing to various reasons, but the time is not very far distant when three and four story buildings in the business portion of the city will be the rule rather than the exception.

One of those about which there is no doubt is the new Brewer building on Fort street where the stores of J. J. Egant and T. May are at present. Competitive plans were submitted and that of O. G. Traphagen was accepted. The only thing that they are now waiting for is the recovery of Mr. May so that the final arrangements may be completed.

The new building will be a five-story one. It is to cost about \$75,000 which is \$20,000 more than the Judi Building cost. The lower floor will be occupied by the same firms which are now on the premises. The upper floors will be divided into offices. It is intended that this building shall be a model of fine architecture and good workmanship. No expense will be spared in the carrying out of the proposed plans.

Another new building which is talked of is one to be built on King street opposite the Arlington Hotel. If this is carried out it will be built by Levers & Cooke. Part of the proposed site belongs to the Brewer estate and the remaining portion belongs to the Austin estate. There has been some difficulty in arranging the leases, but it is settled satisfactorily to all parties the building will be begun at once.

A three-story building on the Austin property opposite the Gazette office is also in contemplation. If built the lower floor will probably be taken up with one large store. The upper floors will be all in offices.

Hilo Fruit Market.

(Hawaii Herald.)

Some black Hamburg grapes from Oahu are in market. Flaming Tokays have been ripening in Hilo for several weeks, but none have reached the market. A few peaches are in market, but they are small and inferior. Bartlett pears are mighty good, but mighty scarce. Olives are scarce. Cocoanuts not plentiful. Bananas we have with us always. Wild raspberries scarce. Vegetables of nearly all kinds in proportion. Hawaiian oranges are almost out of season, though there are still a few in market. Papayas and alligator pears plentiful.

HEAVY RUSH OF EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, April 8.—The emigrant season to the United States opened this week with the usual rush. Steamers have steerage passage booked several weeks ahead, and it is calculated that the Irish exodus will approach that of recent summers. The Trenton, Canada, Utica and Campania sailing within four days, take altogether 2,600 Irish emigrants. The Trenton's contingent is 800, and even then she will have to leave sixty behind, as there are no berths available for them.

FROM THE FIELD

Returning Home from Fighting in Manila.

IS FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

Speaks of Campaign and Condition of the American Army—Meets Friends Here.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, late of the American Army in the Philippines, was the most sought after passenger on the America Maru yesterday. With his family, consisting of Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Putnam, Lieut.

BRIG. GEN. ANDERSON, U. S. A.

Anderson, Miss Besse Anderson, Miss Ingard Anderson and Lieut. Allen, his son-in-law, General Anderson is on his way home fulfilling an order from the War Department which reached him last January in Manila but which remained in abeyance until he could accomplish with his command the first expedition, some of the most important movements of the war in the Philippines.

The assignment of his brigade was the opening up of the Pasig River, dividing the insurgent forces and driving those south into the back country. General Anderson sailed from Manila March 26th, relinquishing his command to General Lawton, who, according to the latest dispatches was harassing the Filipinos around Malolos. According to General Anderson the Filipinos are still under great ignorance regarding the mission of the United States troops in the Philippines. They continue to fear a repetition of the barbarous practices of their Spanish masters, dreading a return to the past. J. Few of the natives speak Spanish or English, Tagalog being the chief dialect in which few of the foreigners are adepts, making it well nigh impossible to explain the situation to the Filipinos by the American commission.

General Anderson's army cleared the Pasig river, capturing the villages between Manila and Leguna Bay. Malolos was then made the point of attack and the capture had about taken place before General Anderson's departure from Manila.

"There are about 20,000 troops in Luzon," said Gen. Anderson, "of whom about 15,000 are good for active service. There is no resistance on the other islands except Negros. There is no epidemic and considering the tropical climate the United States troops have enjoyed very good health. True there have been many sick at times but our general efficiency has never been impaired."

General Anderson was a major-general of volunteers when he passed through Honolulu last summer. He now returns as a brigadier-general of the regular army. Some of the many friends he made while here with the first expedition called on him yesterday. Col. J. W. Jones, N. G. H., paid his respects early in the morning and in the afternoon the entire family of General Anderson and his two aides, Lieut. Wm. Anderson, Jr., and Lieut. Allen, were taken for a long drive around Punchbowl and down to Waikiki by Chief Justice Judd. It will be remembered that General Anderson is a vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Chief Justice Judd is president for the Hawaiian chapter.

The General dined at the Hawaiian Hotel and went aboard the America Maru just before that vessel sailed for San Francisco about 10 o'clock last night.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Posomoke City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all Druggists and Dealers.

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Direct from the Boston Harness Co.

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In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00.

Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

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"BERT" AND BRIDE

Wedding of R. C. A. Peterson
and Mary Agnes White.

MAMA WHITE DID NOT KNOW

Neither Did an Old Lover 'Tis Said
—Surprise Party Aboard a
Departing Ship.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
There will be a surprise party of sensational proportions aboard the S. S. America Maru before the good ship reaches San Francisco. The boat steamed out of the harbor at an early hour this morning. These are the characters in the society play that will reach a climax during the voyage.

Groom—A Honolulu boy.

Bride—A beautiful girl from the Eastern side of the Mainland.

Mama—Does not know there has been a wedding.

Old Fiance of Bride—Does not know there has been a wedding.

Brother of old fiance of bride—Does not know there has been a wedding.

The ceremony was performed in this city at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. R. C. A. (Bert) Peterson was the groom and Miss Mary Agnes White, Worcester, Mass., was the bride. The wedding was strictly private. One of the witnesses was called from a neighboring residence by the officiating clergyman.

Mrs. L. G. White and daughter, Mary Agnes White, are travelers of ample means. They are reputed to be very wealthy. During their visit to the Islands they have enjoyed the best that money could secure for them. Mrs. White and her daughter are a most charming couple. The mother is attractive and vivacious and the young lady is lovely and accomplished. The bride is twenty-two years of age, but does not look it, while the mother does not show age at all.

"Bert" Peterson, the broker, is perhaps the most prominent in every way of the young men about town here. He was born in Hawaii, is nearing the thirtieth year and of late has been extremely successful in operating in sugar stocks. It is believed that he has cleared up no less than \$35,000 since the opening of the year and he had some valuable property before the activity in securities came on. Mr. Peterson was educated in the schools of the country and has been abroad but a couple of times. He at one time held an important position in the custom house.

Mary Agnes White and her mother arrived here on the 24th day of last month. The young lady and Mr. Peterson soon met and were together much, though usually under the watchful eyes of mama, who is said to have given hotel friends to understand that an excellent match had been made for the girl. "Bert" carried the battlements of Castle of Love by strategy, but Mrs. White was kept in blissful ignorance of the engagement. It seems more than likely that she must learn of the marriage before the steamer reaches San Francisco. Mrs. White rather liked Bert but, it is declared, was loyal to the reputed accepted suitor for the hand of her daughter.

The steamer of the 12th of this month brought to the city two quiet and well-dressed men. The tall one, who stuttered, was pointed out as the individual who was to make Miss White a wife and it was stated that the pair were men of wealth and of the highest social standing.

The situation aboard the America Maru during the long hours of last evening was a delicate one. Mr. Peterson's town friends were offering their congratulations to the young man. The bride was in the company of her mother most of the time, but did some promenading with the old lover. An explosion was feared, but there had been no developments up to the time all had retired.

Mr. Peterson said that he would return to Honolulu in a few weeks and confide to his intimates that he intended to bring Mrs. Peterson back with him. "Bert" carried away a big pile of Hawaiian sugar stocks and intends to do some business on the coast.

Rare Calabashes.

Miss Oliver, of the Woman's Exchange, says that she is of the opinion that in two years more there will not be for sale in these Islands a single hand made calabash. The demand for calabashes of this character has been steady and people of Honolulu have traveled all over the group buying them. Every tourist of means takes a hand made calabash away and no new ones are appearing. The few stocks on the market are quite small at this time. Island people and natives in good circumstances prize the hand made calabashes highly, and of the many private collections here very few indeed can be broken under any circumstances.

BEEF DESTROYED IN CUBA.

Thousands of Cans of Meat That Has Spoiled.

HAVANA, April 7.—Four thousand one hundred cans of beef have been destroyed at the Regia warehouse during the last three months without action on the part of the boards of survey—one lot of 900 cans, another of

1500 and a third of 1700—under the direction of Chief Commissary A. L. Smith and in accordance with the regulations allowing such action when the public health is menaced. Some additional thousands of cans have been destroyed after official survey, besides the 10,800 cans that were condemned when Inspector-General Brechinbridge was here. About 2 per cent. of all the meat handled has been spoiled, and about 10 per cent. of the canned tomatoes.

There is but little decayed meat in stock now, but there are probably 25,000 cans of tomatoes unfit for consumption owing to storage in a damp climate.

DEWEY WANTS MORE SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department, asking that six months' engineering supplies be sent to him at Manila. The department will probably use the Buffalo, now on her way from Manila to New York, for the carriage of these stores. The Admiral's request is an indication of his belief that it will not be possible to materially diminish the American fleet in the Philippines in the near future.

BOYS' CLUBS.**A Paper on the Subject—Kipling Lecture—History.**

The Cousins' Society held an interesting meeting at the home of J. B. Atherton last Saturday evening. A paper was read by Percy M. Pond on "Boys' Clubs." He spoke of the different organizations of this nature that existed in Honolulu, and compared them with the clubs of large cities. The need of complete and central organization is apparent in order that the most good may be accomplished. Professor Richards delivered a short talk on the same subject.

Miss Mattie Chamberlain read a letter from Miss Lucia Lyons, who is attending the University of Michigan. Miss Lyons gave an interesting account of a lecture on Kipling which she had attended. In the lecture the following questions were discussed: What has Kipling that other writers have not? What does Kipling lack that other writers possess? What would we wish that Kipling had?

Robert Andrews read a report of what had been done in regard to a certain work proposed by the society. This work is the gathering together of all the data concerning all the missionaries of these Islands, with a view to publishing it in book form at a later time. The preliminary steps have already been taken.

Rev. J. T. Gulick, of Japan, gave a brief account of the missionary work that is being carried on in that country. The members then indulged in pleasant, informal conversation.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE.

W. J. Geddis Says It Will Shortly Be Much Improved.

W. J. Geddis, editor of the Auckland Observer, was among the passengers on the steamer Mariposa, which reached San Francisco recently from the antipodes. When seen at the California hotel he said that the mail service between the coast and New Zealand was in a fair way to be vastly improved in the near future. The New Zealand Government had decided to withdraw its support of the mail service from Vancouver, he said, with the idea of increasing its subsidy to the Oceanic Steamship Company. The next session of Parliament, he said, would in all probability agree to extend the necessary financial aid for a fortnightly mail service between New Zealand and this port, and a fortnightly service might be expected when the Oceanic Company's new vessels were completed.

AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

LONDON, April 8.—It is asserted in Rome, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail, that the Italian war ships have already landed troops at San Mun bay, province of Chi-Kiang China, where the Italian Government has been seeking a ninety-year lease of a naval base and coaling station. KIAOCHAU (China), April 7.—The German expeditionary force which went to I-Chau-Fu after the recent attack by natives upon a German patrol, has returned aboard the German cruiser Gefion, after burning two villages near the place where the attack was made. The Germans still occupy Yi-Chau.

CANCER GERMS.

PARIS, April 9.—Dr. Brai has succeeded in isolating and cultivating a germ of cancer. It is believed that his success in that respect will lead to the discovery of a cure for the dread disease. The germ is technically described as an inferior fungus growth of a family of ascomycetes.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and also household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Philpin, Editor Red Oak Herald. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

RALLY OF MAY 6

There will be at Least Twelve Schools in Line.

SOME FROM THE COUNTRY**Report of Various Committees
Made Formation and March
—Music—Review.**

Several people have been surprised to find that over twelve different Sunday schools will be in line on May the 6th. When it is considered that at least two of these (the Kawahao and Kaumakapili) are made up of several district schools or apanas, the number of schools is still greater. In the meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Richards as chairman of the Central Committee spoke of the increasing interest, as illustrated by the fact that a Sunday School eighteen miles away had sent word of their desire to come. A musical organization was being formed in one school of boys who would appear in uniform. The chairman also called attention to the need on the part of those present of educating their respective Sunday schools on all the details which would be spoken of in the meeting.

Mr. W. A. Bowen, chairman of the programme committee, was then called on and he reported the following programme: 1. Rally song (Words by P. H. Dodge to the Tune Hawaii Ponoi). 2. The Lord's Prayer (in the different languages). 3. Brief address by the Rev. G. L. Pearson. 4. Song: "Forward Christian Soldiers." 5. Doxology. Mr. Bowen took occasion to congratulate the body of teachers present on the good fortune of being able to secure Rev. Mr. Pearson as a speaker in view of the Reverend gentleman's great reluctance on personal grounds and in consideration of the importance of the occasion. Mr. Bowen also spoke of the dismissal of the schools after the program, and because of the difficulties in the way of handling the great number of children should the dismissal be too abrupt. The matter was referred to the Order of March Committee. Several questions were then asked by the members present and were answered by Mr. Bowen.

Mr. H. E. Coleman, chairman of the Committee on Order of March, was then given the floor. It had been divided in an earlier meeting of the Central Committee that the various schools should meet in their church homes and from there come in a body to the general rendezvous. The importance of this was emphasized to prevent confusion when the bodies met previous to the march. Mr. Coleman said that each school would be assigned a position in the field fronting the drill shed, which should be designated by marked out spaces corresponding to printed diagrams. Similar positions were to be determined in the Kawahao yard, where the exercises were to be held. The line of march was to be Hotel to Richards, Richards to King and along to Kawahao. The committee has elected Mr. Coleman as Marshal of the Day and Mr. French as his assistant. Aides were then appointed, one from each school, who were to be responsible for the marching of their respective companies and were to aid the marshal in properly placing the schools in appointed places. The statement of the chairman of that committee that it was the committee's recommendation that the marching be "by fours" provoked considerable discussion and it was finally referred back to the committee with the recommendation that there should be no more than four abreast. The order of the schools was then read with the Kamehameha band and battalion in the lead.

The subject of decorations seemed to arouse particular interest, which showed itself in many questions. After Mr. Dodge, the chairman, had finished his report, it was evident that the impressiveness of the occasion would be largely secured by a signal appeal to the eye. There was considerable construction necessary in the way of grand stand, review stand (in which latter were to be seated the pastors of the various churches and the heads of religious bodies) and a stand to receive the flags, emblems and banners of the schools. It was pointed out that a union of all these (in some con-

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.

THE IMMIGRATION MATTER.

The direction given by the President to our Executive to enforce the municipal laws regulating immigration, until Congress replaces them with other laws, leaves the Executive in an embarrassing position.

If the governor of any State or Territory was instructed to admit or exclude immigrants, he would require his policy either from a national or a local standpoint, unless he pursued a policy at all and was governed only by his own selfish views.

In the case of this territory it is clear enough that the decision of the Executive from a national standpoint must be different from a decision made from a local standpoint, and therefore it is a serious question as to what it ought to be.

If the Executive should simply enforce the rule laid down in the platforms of the party that supported him since '93, he could easily dispose of the matter. That party declared its "unalterable opposition to Asiatic immigration." But in fact its opposition is a very "alterable" one. The special organs of the party do not now dwell on the subject.

Nor is there any wisdom in the Executive pointing to it as an authoritative way of disposing of the labor question. The platform is now in fact an obsolete affair.

But it would be reasonable, even if not consistent, for the members of the party to come forward, in the present crisis, and tell the men whom they have "supported" for the last six years what they ought to do. Some action, and decided action, must be taken in order to furnish the plantations with labor. Requiring them to come in under the Federal laws is a plan that is consistent with the Federal policy. An Executive, following this policy could not be criticized in Congress. And the plantations will get the laborers they desire.

But the President directs that the local Executive shall enforce the municipal laws, which require an exercise of discretion. That means of course, the adoption of some policy. The Executive, under the pressing need of the plantations can say:

"I will follow the Federal policy in executing municipal laws." Is there any other safe course for him to pursue?

It may be inconsistent with his party pledges, but inconsistency is the wisdom of the hour. The men who are, through their organ, now charging him with inconsistency, will be angry if he is not inconsistent with the platform they made for him.

There ought to be a clear and common responsibility between the Executive and the community in the matter. The fact that over fifty thousand Asiatics will have the right within a few months, to move from these islands to the Mainland, may provoke hostility to Hawaii, although there will certainly be no emigration. There may be no effective hostility, but if there is, responsibility for it should be boldly and unreservedly assumed by the community.

WOMEN AS SPECULATORS.

The women gamblers are increasing in numbers at the great financial centers. They are indignant if called gamblers, for they can give the best reasons for making claim to the title of investors. They visit the brokers' offices, sit by the hour and listen to the "lickers" which bring over quotations from the stock-exchanges, worry the operators for "tips," and put up margins on stocks.

The absolute control which women now have over their property allows them to speculate without restraint. One of the common stories around Wall street was that Mrs. Morse, the wife of a large operator, and with large means of her own, sold a certain stock "short" in large amounts, without informing her husband of it. The market went against her and when she had lost all the money she had invested, and finally told her husband of her venture, he handed her a cheque for the amount of her loss, saying "yes, my dear, I 'cornered' your stock and got your money."

But women do not, as a rule, take their losses philosophically. They charge unfortunate ventures to their friends and brokers, and are usually so indiscriminate in these charges that they are not welcome as a rule in the offices of brokers who desire peace of mind.

For some years in the offices of several very prominent stock brokers connected with the New York Stock Exchange was a small thin woman, who

dressed with the simplicity of a farmer's wife. She was known as the "telegrapher," and took the orders of the out-of-town customers. She was the daughter of one of the early missionaries to these Islands, and was born on one of them. Her knowledge of the prices of stocks, of the details of the organization of railway companies, of the plans of operators was singularly accurate. Prominent men living in distant places became acquainted with her "over the wires" and several of them, after making an acquaintance with her urged her to speculate for them. Thurlow Tweed, the Republican leader of New York State, was one of those who had faith in her use of "points." Whenever any of these men who operated through her made money, they rewarded her liberally. At times she made large sums of money. She did not appear to care for it. She loved to "gambol" she said. One of the brokers in whose employment she was urged her to put something aside for a rainy day, and he called her attention to the maxim of Wall street that ninety out of a hundred dealers in stocks went to the wall. She refused to take advice. She believed, as most operators believe, that her success was assured, and she confused what was due to good judgment with that which was due to good luck. She credited any success to her own judgment.

When the decline in prices came, her friends lost, because she, like all other women, was an optimist in speculation. Thereafter, she might be seen for many months, flitting in and out of the money brokers' offices, giving imaginary points to the operators, and if they were used, getting some pittance out of the winnings. And she continued to talk "millions" with ease and intelligence until she, like the rest, disappeared from the street.

The lot of women who deal in stocks and are really gamblers in stocks, is most unfortunate in the event of loss. They cannot recuperate as men do. The money they lose in "operating" has not been earned, but inherited, and the value of it is unknown to them. As it cost them nothing to inherit it, they believe that it really costs nothing to get it or recover it, when lost. When they realize the fact that money lost in operating is permanently lost, mental disturbance often follows. They will endure great privations in living, and indulge in dreams of great successes on the exchanges, but they are the bête noir of the brokers' offices. In all respects, they resemble the broken down gamblers who hover about the faro banks, hoping that some kind person will give them a chance to play.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The special examining board of surgeons of the army has recently passed upon the cases of 800 members of the 5th Illinois regiment, who claimed to have sustained disabling injuries in the Cuban campaign. The report of the surgeons is that out of the 800 enlisted men, only 75 suffered from disability, and less than 5 per cent of the remainder were disabled in any degree. These examinations were made in order to preserve in the medical records of the army some evidence of the physical condition of the men, at the expiration of the term of service and to prevent frauds in the future when applications for pensions should be made.

Those who claimed to be disabled generally declared that they had "excessive pain in the head and back." But the surgeons could not locate the disease if there was any.

It is not creditable that nearly an entire regiment should prepare to place itself on the pension list. There is not much of the fire of patriotism in such applications. These men were no doubt brave and loyal, but it is proof of the demoralization of the pension system, that they should be willing to burden the country with the expense of supporting them for the next fifty years, because they responded to a patriotic call. These applications show willingness to put love of country on a commercial basis. The nation will not tolerate any suffering that it can prevent arising directly out of disabilities caused by the war, but it cannot undertake to tax the people for disabilities that result from other causes.

It is estimated that the vice of intemperance among the surviving soldiers of the Civil War, has cast upon the nation an annual burden of \$60,000,000. The figures cannot be accurate, but are near enough to the truth to show what a frightful load the nation carries.

The laxity of the pension system encouraged these Illinois soldiers to place fraudulent statements on record. The majority of the men who enlisted last year will make similar applications, because the pension laws have encouraged a system of pensions which has produced the most gigantic public swindle of the age.

No persons in the country deplore this outcome of the nation's generosity more than the pensioners who are honestly receiving pensions.

INCINERATION.

Those who dislike the incineration of the dead should keep in mind the fact that the conditions in this place are peculiar in this respect that artisan wells now supply a part of our drinking water, and in the near future will supply the whole of it. In no other city do similar conditions exist. Drinking water elsewhere is usually brought from distant points, and with care can be kept free from pollution.

The testimony of those who are capable of making trustworthy judgments on the subject is that the burial of the dead in places where the drinking water is obtained below the surface in the neighborhood is liable to pollute the drinking supply. This testimony should be sufficient to create a strong public opinion in favor of incineration. The question becomes one of public health, and sentiment should give way to it.

Those who are prominent in the community should take the lead in changing the practice of disposing of the dead. Although they may have strong feelings in favor of the present method, they are under a moral obligation to do that which is the best for the people.

It is due to the backwardness, the indifference of good and prominent men, that so many avoidable evils exist. Neither the pulpit nor the press can move a community when men and women who should be controlled by reason, refuse to hear, and live according to the fixed habits of their inherited thoughts.

Such people, moved more by sentiment than by thoughtful consideration of the lives and the health of people, take upon themselves a weighty responsibility. Of the dead bodies of those who lost their lives because of the lack of good sanitary conditions were paraded through the streets and before the people every year, the spectacle would set the average good citizen to thinking.

Preparation must be made at once for the disposition of the dead in a rapidly growing place. The people of standing in the community should take the lead in making cremation popular, if they believe in the present teachings of science. They are in error if they believe that it is a question of sentiment. It is one of necessity so long as the drinking water is taken from artisan wells, and the water is liable to be contaminated by the present forms of burial.

NEGRO POLITENESS.

Our contemporary, the Star, copies an article from the Record (Phil) written by W. E. Curtis, in which he charges the students of the Hampton, Va., school with lack of politeness in refusing to give up their seats in the trolley cars, that connect Hampton and Fortress Monroe, to white ladies when there are no available seats. The statement made is only partially true. Mr. Curtis does not state in that connection that no white man either in the North or the South ever yields a seat to a colored woman however old or feeble she may be; that the white men still force the negroes to use separate cars in many states; that they refuse them admittance to many churches, hotels and theatres, however respectable they appear.

But the article quoted by our contemporary alleges as a reason for this lack of politeness some facts stated by a lady who said: "She said the pupils at Hampton were taught that they were as good as anybody, and that they were entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States regardless of their color, and it would be a confession of their inferiority if they surrendered their seats. While this was proper doctrine, the teachers at Hampton had neglected to instruct them that politeness was one of the cardinal virtues, and that certain courtesies were always expected from gentlemen to the weaker sex."

Those who know the founder of that school either personally or by reputation know that he earnestly tried to remove from the minds of the students also pride of citizenship; that he faced before them the fact that they were facing a race superior to themselves in education, in activity, in civilization; that aggressiveness in political and social affairs would only produce friction, and retard the advance of the Negro race. Above all things he impressed the idea upon their minds that thrift, honesty, and good citizenship was the key that unlocked all political and social doors, whether it was in the hand of the negro or in other hands.

For holding these views the Negro press time and again bitterly denounced the founder of the school, because he refused to instruct the students to become politically and socially aggressive. He taught the students that politeness was something more than a social accomplishment, that it was a moral principle of the highest importance.

His great pupil, Booker T. Washington, has steadfastly enforced this teaching in the noted Tuskegee School in

Ashland, and has done more than any man living in urging the negro to avoid any display of aggressiveness in the enforcement of rights.

The statements contained in the article quoted are a gross misrepresentation of the persistent teaching of thirty years in the Hampton School.

The republication of them by our contemporary betrays a willingness to disparage the character of the founder of the School, in the place of his birth. This is, however, of little consequence, as the intelligent men and the press of the southern states especially commend and admire the instruction he gave to the young Negroes. This would not be done, if the statements contained in the article are true.

Among the many thousands of comments made on the School by the American press, criticisms of the kind made by Mr. Curtis can rarely be found. The Star picks up out of the street this broken stick and throws it at the institution which is the pioneer of industrial education in the southern states.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The "Romanizing" influence, as it is called, of the Church of England, is rapidly confronting it with the choice of one of two alternatives. It must enforce the laws which have made it a state church, or disestablishment will follow.

As the attitude of the Ritualists is the work of their consciences, it is probable that disestablishment will in the end take place. There might be a yielding or concession on minor points, but conscience will never permit any compromise over a form of worship. The Ritualist clergy persist in the reservation of the sacrament, and in the ceremonial use of incense, though the bishops forbid these practices. The bishops hesitate to take extreme measures, because a powerful body of the laity, urged by their consciences, sincerely believe that smelting their way towards the Kingdom of Heaven is the only safe or prudent way. Incense takes an important part in promoting a healthy religious belief in the mind of the Ritualist, as the actual swallowing of Jonah by the whale is a necessity in the creed of the old Scotch woman.

The solution of the bitter controversy is in separating church from state. The reasons for that union no longer exist. They ceased to exist many years ago, but the conservatism of the Englishmen has preserved it, as many other really obsolete forms are preserved.

The strength of the Ritual movement, in a country which has opposed Popery with steadfast energy, seems to justify the prediction of one English writer that men are drifting to Romanism on the one hand and Unitarianism on the other. This may not be a correct prediction, but it is certain that many educated English people, as well as many educated and prosperous Americans are, for some reason, drifting towards Romanism. The fact that the English bishops, after the long supremacy of the Established Church, permit the movement with flying colors and their congregations towards the Church on the Seven Hills, indicates that there is a reason for it.

THE KILTS.

Our respectable Scotch residents may now expect, since annexation has taken place, that the American apostles of the anti-kilt will take notice of them.

At a concert recently given by the Clan Mac Donald in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, a number of the performers wore kilts. Upon application for a second use of the hall, Rev. Frank B. Hoagland, the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. refused to grant it on the ground that the dress of the clowns was not appropriate. This was said during the interview:

"Man alive!" cried Justice Maybury, "what was wrong with the Highland fling?"

"Perhaps I should have been more accurate," replied the General Secretary. "It was not the dances that were objectionable, but the costumes in which the men appeared."

"Do you mean the kilts?" asked the head of the committee, while an angry murmur arose from the other committee men.

"I refer to the kilts," replied Mr. Hoagland firmly. "I am informed that kilts are indecent."

Then the committee individually and collectively exploded and filled the air with bits of Scottish history. When the storm subsided Mr. Hoagland was still there, wearing his look of sad determination.

"Indecent," he repeated. "From what I have heard, I think I may say that a man clad in that costume exposes his limbs."

"Ye may say more than that," cried an excited Scot. "Ye may say he shows his legs. An' why not?"

"Bare limbs," observed Mr. Hoagland. "A thing that would not be permitted in the ball."

"That may be," said Justice Maybury.

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Hood's Pills

cure all Liver ills and Sick Headache. 2c.

I'm not a connoisseur of the ballet myself"—

"I speak from information," hastily interposed the General Secretary.

"But the ballet is made up of women, and these are men."

"All the worse," insisted the General Secretary.

"Why, kilts are worn at Queen Victoria's court," cried Justice Maybury. "I suppose you'll allow that the Queen is respectable."

Mr. Hoagland said that he had no doubt Queen Victoria was a perfect lady, but he thought that at her age she should have better judgment than to allow such degrading spectacle in her presence.

"Degrading spectacle" raised another verbal blot. Every Scot on the committee broke loose.

"The Rev. Mr. Chalmers wore 'em, and he was as good as any Y. M. C. A."

"John Knox preached in them."

"Wallace fought in them."

"Robbie Burns wrote his immortal poems in 'em."

"It's the black oppression back again to forbid the wearing of the kilt."

It appears that several years before, the grand jury of Palerson failed by only one vote to indict the Highlanders for wearing kilts in public.

The solution of the bitter controversy is in separating church from state. The reasons for that union no longer exist. They ceased to exist many years ago, but the conservatism of the Englishmen has preserved it, as many other really obsolete forms are preserved.

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THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Even at this early day, eight months before Congress will debate it, the question of the annexation of Cuba is seriously discussed in Washington, and it may become the important issue next winter. Hawaii may rock and pitch in the swash of the debate.

While the Republicans do not abandon their position in favor of the independence of Cuba, and will not tolerate any project for forcible annexation, they see more clearly every day that the drift of events is towards annexation.

The incapacity of the Cubans to maintain self-government is better understood by the American people. The hopeless antagonism between the white and the black Cubans; the hatred of the Spanish by the Cubans, and the contempt of the Spanish for the blacks; the general ignorance of the people, the childish conduct of the Cuban Assembly—all of these events and conditions have not until lately been realized by the press and the people.

During the winter months there has been a large tourist travel in Cuba, and many leading men have closely studied the situation. James Hamilton Lewis, a Democratic member of the House, who denounced President McKinley's policy, returns from Cuba and declares positively that the majority of Cubans will soon demand annexation.

His own opinion expressed in Congress in favor of Cuban independence he reverses, for he sees that only the American bayonet stands between the Cubans and an

A FAMOUS MYNAH

Mis Thursby's Remarkable Bird is Dead.

OBITUARY SCRAPBOOK MAKING

The bird That Spoke Five Languages—Valued at \$10,000—Many Letters of Condolence.

Miss Emma Thursby of New York is making a scrapbook which will be an interesting monument in its way to the accomplishments of her famous bird Mynah. Almost everybody has heard of Mynah, the little feathered friend which Miss Thursby valued at \$10,000. He could speak five languages, play the piano, imitate a banjo and do many other remarkable things. Miss Thursby owned Mynah twelve years, and was almost inconsolable when he died of spinal meningitis about two months ago.

Immediately dozens of clippings, describing the dead bird, were sent to her by friends from all over the country; letters of condolence began to come, and are still coming; some of them from total strangers. Without making any attempt to collect references to the bird which has proved to be so famous, Miss Thursby found them accumulating in such numbers that the plan of arranging them in some permanent form occurred to her. That is what she and her sister are now doing. Only the other day the following letter came from Miss Sarah J. Farmer, who is the head and front of the Greenacre movement, with its annual meetings near Portsmouth, N.H.

"I enclose the picture of dear Mynah which I promised you. It is very life-like and makes it seem as if he had not flown from our sight. I missed seeing him on my last visit; missed his cordial greeting so like a happy child's; missed the gentle way in which he would follow us about simply for companionship. To one who had not seen evidences of the real fitness of his nature it would seem almost incredible to listen to the stories his friends tell, but we know their truth. The loveliness of his disposition and the beauty of his voice are beyond comparison. These he cannot lose, nor can you. 'In fields elysian' you will find him again, and he will not cry so pitifully then, 'I want to get out! I'll come right back.' He touched a tender chord in every heart and he made the world—especially of little children—brighter for his being in it. We would be glad to have that said of us when we go, would we not?"

This seems rather extravagant language to be used about a bird, but apparently it is none too strong, in the opinion of those who knew Mynah. Even Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, the writer, a woman not given to rhapsodies, wrote in the same strain:

"We must condole with you and your sister," she said. "May the groves of the elysian fields open their sweetest branches to his winged feet. For there is no other bird-spirit there daintier or more fit to entertain his kind and all other kinds."

Another letter which has a place in the collection is one written in a large round, childish hand. It says:

"Dear Miss Thursby—I read about Mynah's death and I thought I would sympathize with you, for I had such a pleasant time with him when I was over there. Mamma promised to take me over again. I am sorry she did not do so before Mynah died. I did not think he would die so quick, and I did want to see him so much."

There was one formal letter, seriously and stiffly written, and saying that the writer had just "seen the notice of the death of the youngest member of your family and extends sincere sympathy and condolence." There was another from the mother of one of Mynah's many child friends. The little girl was sorrowful over the loss of her canary Patsie. When she heard of Mynah's death, her grief was both greater and less; less because Patsie and Mynah were together. One letter lamented: "Alas! he has gone the way of all earth!" Another said, "The entire household sends sympathy." One writer enclosed a clipping from a Boston paper which said: "Who knows but into the body of some human being this soul may still be marching on."

The letters came from all over the country, from Florida to Washington, while there is one from Nicaragua. Perhaps the most peculiar of these missives was one from a total stranger who apologized for writing, excusing herself on the ground of a community of afflictions. "I have just lost my beautiful and valuable Mexican double-yellow-headed parrot" she says, "from the same illness which has de-

prived you of your Mynah, and may therefore be excused for offering you a few words of heartfelt sympathy. The inclosed lines from the Latin of an ancient author are in consonance with our feelings. The perusal of these lines have been a great consolation to me, and I know you will appreciate them."

Miss Thursby, who is the soul of kindness, doesn't like to admit that the lines have not been so much of a consolation to her as the sender evidently intended them to be. She regards them, in fact, with a somewhat puzzled air, merely remarking that somehow "they don't sound very much like Latin." Nevertheless the lines will go into the scrapbook, where, as will be evident from a perusal of them, they certainly belong. Here they are:

... poor mynah, my human mate,
...
Go birds, and celebrate his obsequies;
Go, birds, and beat your breasts, your
faces tear;
And pluck your gaudy plumes, instead
of hair;
Let sorrow tunes the frightened forest
wound,
And your sad notes supply the trumpet's sound.
But ah! what did thy faith, thy plumes
and tail;
And what thy pretty speaking art
avail?
A speaking thou didst every bird excel.
None practised and none lisped the
words so well.
Twas envy only sent this fierce dis-
ease,
Thou wert averse to war and liv'dst in
peace.
A talking, harmless thing, and lov'dst
thy ease.
The fighting quails still live midst all
their strife,
And even that perhaps prolongs their
life:
By meat was little and thy prattling
tongue
Would never permit to make thy din-
ner long.
Plain fountain water all thy drink al-
lowed,
And nut and poppy seed were all thy
food.
The preying vultures and the kite re-
main
And the unlucky crow still caws for
rain.
The chough still lives midst fierce
Minerva's hate
And scarce nine hundred years con-
clude her fate
But my poor pet now hangs his sickly
head,
My bird, my present from the East, is
dead.
Best things are sooner snatched by
covetous fate.
To worse she freely gives a longer
date.
* * * * *
There is a shady cypress grove below,
And thither (if such doubtful things
we know)
The ghosts of pious birds departed go.
Tis watered well and verdant all the
year.
And birds obscene do never venture
there;
There harmless swans securely take
their rest,
And there the single phoenix builds
her nest.
To those dark shades my Mynah's soul
shall go,
And with his talk divert the birds be-
low.
Whilst here his bones enjoy a noble
grave,
A little marble and an epitaph:
In talking I did every bird excel,
And my tomb proves my mistress
loved me well."

Of course it would be too much to expect of "the old Latin poet" who wrote these lines that he should anticipate that Mynah would be stuffed and mounted instead of being buried in a noble grave surmounted by a little marble and an epitaph. The taxidermist has done all that he could to preserve the image of Mynah, and Miss Thursby stroked the slim neck of the dead bird with affection and with something very like tears in her eyes. But she says that it doesn't seem to her like anything more than "Mynah's old clothes." The scrapbook when finished will contain a truly remarkable collection of tributes to a truly remarkable bird.

Chinese Immigrants.

Collector General McStockier and Special Agent Brown were at the Executive building for an hour or more yesterday. For the greater portion of the time they were in consultation with Minister Mott-Smith. There was discussion of details concerning the handling of Chinese on the Quarantine Island. There was better defined the work of the Customs people and the Health authorities. Conclusions satisfactory to all the officials concerned were reached.

Percy M. Newhall, who was the only one of the Engineers left behind, arrived by the Claude from Maui. He was on a furlough when the news came and did not know anything about it until he came here Sunday morning and found that the battalion had gone. He will leave by the Moana Friday.

ONE NEW SCHOOL

An Inspection of the Princess Kaiulani Building.

IT IS PRAISED BY ALL

Beautifully Designed and Well Built—Lighting and Ventilation—The Grounds.

The Princess Kaiulani school in Palama was thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon. There were hundreds of visitors. The grounds and building were crowded with people who came to inspect what is undoubtedly the finest public school building in the Islands. The band was in attendance and rendered appropriate music.

The grounds are ample for all present needs, and when the Reform School is moved six acres more will be available for the public school. It is intended to make the grounds as beautiful as possible. They afford a fine playground for the children.

Stepping through the front entrance one finds a large hallway. The ventilators of this hall are so arranged that a large volume of air continually sweeps through to the rooms on the sides.

The office is immediately to the right of the entrance. It is fitted up with desks, chairs, and a fine reference library with a complete card index system. One of the features of the office will be a registering apparatus whose wires are connected with bells in all the rooms and with a large gong in the hallway. By means of this a bell can be rung in any of the rooms or in all at once. An alarm in case of fire may be given immediately.

The library and reading room is to the left of the entrance. It is well lighted and airy. The tables are already covered with papers and magazines and there are a number of books in the cases. A large picture of Princess Kaiulani rests on an easel prominently placed.

There are twelve class rooms, six on each floor. The dimensions of each one are exactly the same. Especial attention has been paid to the lighting and ventilating facilities. The shutters are so arranged that with the sun at any point the glare and reflection may be excluded but still allow sufficient light. A chalk mark on the blackboards is visible from any point in the room. This is too often not the case in schools. The windows are large and together with the transoms allow a free circulation of the air. Inspector Townsend has calculated that with an average breeze there will be twice as much air in circulation in the different rooms as there is in those of the average school. A cloak and hat rack is placed near the entrance of each room.

On the second floor there is an assembly room calculated to seat over 600 people. The seats will be placed in rows. In this assembly hall there is a large glass case which will be used as a museum. The desks are roomy and good material in all the rooms.

The whole building is a model for a typical climate. There is no cramping of space. Everything is spacious and airy with ample chance to see and hear. The Board of Education deserves credit for promoting such an institution and Ripley & Dickey should be complimented for their architectural skill. The building has not yet been formally accepted from Contractor Patzic, but it will be in a few days. The band was present Saturday afternoon. Minister Mott-Smith and Attorney-General Cooper received visitors.

A Medal Sailor.

Geo. Haldorn, an intelligent young American, is a member of the crew of the sugar ship Iroquois, having shipped from New York on the crack packet lately arrived. Haldorn is a soldier by profession. He wears the medal of the army of Gen. Shafter and has gone to sea only for his health. At the closing of the campaign before Santiago Haldorn was stricken with yellow fever. When he reached his home in the States he was advised to go to sea and having been on the brig when a boy, again signed for a voyage.

Barracks Battery.

Company I of the Sixth Artillery is stationed at the stone barracks on Hotel street. There are about 135 officers and men in all. Capt. Slater, the senior captain of the battalion, is in command. The men have not yet arranged the quarters nor have any regular duties been assigned them. It is expected that the batteries will alternate, each staying for a time at the barracks.

The May term of the Circuit Court begins next Monday.



DID YOU EVER SEE A SNOWSTORM IN SUMMER?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of a snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow, so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Minister King is still on the sick list. F. A. Schaefer and H. Renjes are on the sick list.

Armstrong Smith is to be principal of the Princess Kaiulani school.

The Italian cruiser Piemonte sailed for Yokohama Saturday morning.

A subsidy is being raised in Hilo for the British-American line from Seattle.

There is talk of another match race between the harness horses Violin and Directress.

Dr. A. Marques left for the Chicago Theosophical convention on the steamer last night.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., has just received many new articles in the hardware line.

The Hawaiian Relief Society up to date does not vote to enter the society of Associated Charities.

The Inter Island Steamship Company will pay a dividend to its stockholders tomorrow morning.

G. Schuman has just received a large invoice of very stylish buggy and surrey harness direct from Boston.

The new bridge across the Waiakea stream, Hilo, is being constructed. Mr. Carter is in charge of the work.

The directors of the Rapid Transit will meet this afternoon to decide definitely upon power and material.

Twenty-five families are now drawing rationals from the Stranger's Friend Society. They are of all nationalities.

There was a sharp demand on Saturday for stock in the new Kamala plantation, but none could be obtained at that price.

Many preliminaries are yet to be settled before the subscription books of the Olao plantation company will be opened.

Pre-cremation agitation is exciting the natives. Some of the older ones are very much opposed to it on sentimental grounds.

Viscount Laby, of the French Legation in Tokio, and Viscountess Laby were passengers on the America Maru, returning to Paris.

A native woman alleged to be 100 years old, died at her home in Kalaehao lane on Saturday last. Her name was Naauili.

Commander Orpen, R. N., on attachment of the British Government in Hongkong, went through on the America Maru, bound for London.

Gear, Lanning & Co. offer for sale a gentleman's house, situated in the most desirable residence section of this city. This property must be seen to be appreciated.

First class fare was paid by many of the passengers on the America Maru which entitled them to accommodations in the second cabin staterooms, but meals in the first cabin. Over forty passengers were left and every passenger

was well satisfied.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 27 CITY OF PEKING APRIL 29

COPTIC MAY 5 GAELIC MAY 6

AMERICAN MARU MAY 13 HONGKONG MARU MAY 16

CITY OF PEKING MAY 23 CHINA MAY 23

GAELIC MAY 31 DORIC JUNE 2

HONGKONG MARU JUNE 8 NIPPON MARU JUNE 10

CHINA JUNE 16 RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 17

JUNO JUNE 24 COPTIC JUNE 27

NIPPON MARU JULY 4 AMERICA MARU JULY 4

RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 13 CITY OF PEKING JULY 14

COPTIC JULY 21 GAEILIC JULY 22

anger space was occupied. The captain's room was taken by the Wm. J. Landers' party.

Hoops & Co. are offering special bargains in parlor chairs, extension tables and other furniture this week.

A letter has been issued by President Dole to the planters, asking them to file their applications for labor.

The Ewa stockholders will meet next Saturday to discuss the advisability of dividing the shares into \$20 each.

R. C. Saurey, chemist of the Kohala Sugar Company, has accepted the position of food inspector for Honolulu.

The Board of Registration on the other Islands are holding sessions, but as yet not many have registered.

Professor J. T. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., leaves for the Kinau today on a business trip to Hawaii.

B. H. Wright has succeeded Jas. H. Lowe at the Custom House. The latter has resigned to go into business for himself.

Many people called on President Dole yesterday to extend congratulations on his birthday, which occurred the day before.

The harness horse Loupe, one of the speediest animals ever brought to the Islands, is now in training at the Kapiolani park track.

Hilo has a new paper called "A Voz Publica," "The Public Voice." It is devoted to the interests of the Portuguese colony on Hawaii.

Preliminary work has commenced on the new plant of the Honolulu Iron Works at Kakauko. One large building has already been erected.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stacker and children leave today for their Hilo home. They gave a farewell reception last evening to a number of friends.

Last night was perfect in its beauty. A large crowd of people took advantage of the lovely night and attended the band concert at Emma Square.

W. W. Hall will go East next month on a business trip. While away he will purchase material to be used in the construction of the proposed Hall Block.

The educational classes of the Y. M. C. A. are planning the organization of a vacation club until the next classes open. The object of the club will be mutual amusement and improvement.

Capt. William G. Bennett, of the Lahaina, and Miss Florence Sharpe were married Saturday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thurston avenue, Rev. John Osborne officiating.

Chas. Schermerhorn, who joined the First California regiment when it passed through here, and went to Manila on the first expedition, has received his discharge on account of physical disability.

</

GROUP OF THREE

A Good Digest of an Official Paper on Samoa.

THE POINTS OF IMPORTANCE

Location and Size—Commerce Products and Population—Government.

(New York Maritime Register.)

The people, productions and commercial and strategic importance of the Samoan Islands are discussed in the current number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The islands are located about 2,000 miles south and 300 miles west of the Hawaiian Islands and 14 degrees south of the equator. They lie in an almost direct line between San Francisco and Australia and slightly south of the direct steamship line connecting the Philippines with the proposed Panama or Nicaraguan interoceanic canals. Their special importance therefore, lies more in their position as coaling and repair stations on these great highways of commerce rather than in their direct commercial value, their population being small and their imports and exports of comparatively little importance.

The group consists of 10 inhabited and 2 uninhabited islands, with an area of 1,700 square miles and an aggregate population, according to the latest estimates, of 36,000 people, of which something over 200 are British subjects, 125 Germans, 25 Americans, 75 French, and 25 of other nationalities while the remainder are natives of the Polynesian race. The bulk of the population is located in the three islands of Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila; the number in Upolu being 16,000, in Savaii 12,500, and in Tutuila 3,700. The islands are of volcanic origin, but fertile, producing coconuts, cotton, sugar and coffee; the most important however, being coconuts, from which the "copra" of commerce is obtained by drying, the kernel of the coconut, the "copra," which is exported to Europe and the United States, being used in the manufacture of copocnut oil. The exportation of copra from the islands in 1896 amounted to 12,665,969 pounds, valued at \$231,372. A considerable proportion of this was exported to the United States; a larger proportion, however, to Germany, whose citizens control its commerce through a trading company which has long been established there. The coconuts and copra production, however, varies greatly from year to year, owing to the fact that many of the coconut trees have been destroyed in the recent wars between native factions, a single individual being able, by cutting out the crown of the tree, to permanently destroy in two minutes' time the fruit-bearing qualities of trees which require several years for their growth.

The government of the Samoan Islands had been from time immemorial under the two royal houses of Malletta and Tupea, except on the island of Tutuila, which was governed by native chiefs. In 1873, at the suggestion of foreign residents, a house of nobles and a house of representatives were established, with Malletta Laupepa, and the chief of the royal house of Tupea as joint kings. Subsequently Malletta became sole king. In 1887 he was deposed by the German Government upon the claim of unjust treatment of German subjects, who formed the bulk of the foreign population on the island, and was deported first to German New Guinea and then to the Cameroons, in Africa, and finally in 1888 to Hamburg. Tamasee, a native chief, being meantime proclaimed by the Germans as king, though against the protest of the British and American consuls at Samoa Mataafa, a near relative of Malletta, made war upon Tamasee and succeeded to the kingship.

In 1889 a conference between the representatives of the American, British and German Governments was held at Berlin, at which a treaty was signed by the three powers guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands, in which the citizens of the three signatory powers would have equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. They agreed to recognize the independence of the Samoan Government and the free rights of the natives to elect their chief or king and choose a form of government according to their own laws and customs. A supreme court was established, consisting of judges, who is styled the chief justice of Samoa, and who is at present W. L. Chambers, an American, formerly a resident of the State of Alabama. To his court are referred: First, all civil suits concerning real

property situated in Samoa; second, all civil suits between natives and foreigners or between foreigners of different nationalities; third, all crimes committed by natives against foreigners or committed by such foreigners as are not subject to any consular jurisdiction. The future alienation of lands was prohibited, with certain specified exemptions. The capital was located at Apia, the chief town of the group of islands, and a local administration provided for the municipal district of Apia. A commission was appointed to investigate titles to lands alleged to have been purchased from the natives, and this in 1894 completed its labors, confirming about 75,000 acres of lands to Germans, 36,000 to British, and 21,000 to Americans, though much of this land has since changed hands. Malletta, who had been deposed, was restored as King in November, 1889, and continued as such until his death, which occurred August 22, 1894 when the consuls of the three powers, with the chief justice as resident, took charge of the administration pending the election of a successor. It is out of the election and recognition of this successor to King Malletta, deceased, that the recent disagreements between the representatives of the three governments maintaining the joint protectorate over the islands have occurred.

Especial interest attaches to these islands from the standpoint of the United States by reason of the fact that the harbor of Pago Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the southernmost of the group, was ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station first in 1872, and afterwards confirmed by a treaty signed at Washington January 17, 1878, and ratifications exchanged on February 13 of the same year, by which the United States was given the right to establish at that harbor a station for coaling, naval supplies, freedom of trade, commercial treatment as a favored nation, and extra territorial consular jurisdiction. This harbor was occupied by the United States in 1898, presumably with the purpose of utilizing its advantages as a coaling and supply station. Tutuila, the island upon whose coast the harbor is located, has a population of 3,700 and an area of 54 square miles, while Upolu has an area of 346 square miles and Savaii 659 square miles.

The imports during the fiscal year 1895 amounted to \$418,840, of which \$60,624 came from the United States, \$64,504 from Germany, \$1,548 from Great Britain, \$153,708 from New South Wales, and \$110,665 from New Zealand. In 1896 the imports were \$304,159, of which \$47,552 came from the United States, \$49,802 from Germany, \$177,857 from the Australian colonies, \$7,644 from Great Britain and \$21,904 from other countries.

The exports in 1895 were \$256,758 in value, of which \$33,050 went to the United States, being exclusively copra, \$167,950 to Europe, of which \$165,50 was copra, and \$2,174 cotton. The 1896 exports were \$263,047, of which \$231,372 was copra.

A Stray Item of News

Culled From an Exchange in Lockport.

He is a good, honest, hardworking, skilled mechanic. Whether plumbing a house without the eye of the architect watching him, setting valves in play out taps or fitting new ones in position, Mr. T. W. Mulligan, plumber, of No. 8 Opera House, Lockport, N. Y., finishes his work in a masterly manner, and the reader must acknowledge this is rare amongst the plumbing fraternity. Our representative found him bending over the lead pipe of a sink trap. Often as he straightened up and pressed his hands into the small of his back he ominously shook his head, for his back ached and he suffered like nearly every plumber in our Republic. Our representative quietly remarked, "Why don't you use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills?" "Well," replied Mr. Mulligan, "I have noticed a score of advertisements about this remedy in our local papers, but I thought they were like every other specific which I had tried." "Try them and see," our representative suggested. "If they do not do you any good, they won't do you any harm." Some three weeks afterwards a second visit was made to Mr. Mulligan, when the following particulars were given by him for publication:

"About a year ago my back began troubling me. It was very lame and I had aching across my kidneys. There was a steady grinding pain all the time when I was on my feet. If I was bending or stooping it hurt me when I attempted to regain an upright position. I used to be very stiff in the morning. Reading about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I procured a box at a drug store. They promptly and positively cured me. My mother had also suffered from a fall which injured her hip and caused backache. I had her try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and she was quickly relieved. They also helped her rheumatism. We can conscientiously recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for any trouble of the kidneys or bladder."

These pills may be had of dealers generally or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on receipt of price, 50c per box (or six boxes for \$2.50).

THE CHALLENGER

Shamrock Will Contest for America Cup.

Work Well Advanced—Guarded By Detectives—Similar to the Defender—Lipton Confident.

BOSTON, April 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Gourock, Scotland, says:

The work on the Shamrock has advanced far enough to need the services of detectives, who are now the subject of ridicule for their recent action, as witness the taking into custody of some actors, supposed to be dimension-seekers. The challenger will have a steel boom 22½ inches in the slings and 115 feet long. A steel mast is also made, and this will be tested on the Clyde in the preliminary trials when good tests will be made. It may be used in the races, though in case it proves too rigid, will not give and seem liable to pull out the chain plates, the wooden mast will be used. The challenger will have a very large sail plan, quite 13,000 square feet in working sails, with nearly 85 feet from deck to bows.

Fife's Fairlie carpenters are now at Chiswick making the hollow spars. The carpenters have been working our weeks on the extra club poles, extra gaff and extra spanker poles. There will be a duplicate full set of teel spars also made. Sir Thomas Apton has told the workmen, in case information leaks out, that he will make them substantial presents. The Shamrock is building in a corrugated iron shed, and for the last week has been guarded by detectives both day and night.

The challenger will not be far off in dimensions from the new Defender and this is shown by the few tons difference in the lead ballast which is in their respective keels. Two sets of sails are already made and these will be tried out on this side.

The steam yacht Erin, which is to convey the Shamrock will take along large number of sailmakers and carpenters.

Sir Thomas Lipton intends making a big affair of the cup races, for, besides the friends who will accompany him from this side, hundreds of invitations will be sent out to American friends, who will be his guests on board one of the large New York pleasure steamers.

While in Scotland last year Sir Thomas extended a number of invitations to friends to be present at the launching. These have been recalled. The challenger will be launched about the middle of May, and, if report is true, she will be blanketed like a Derby winner from keel to deck when she slides down the ways.

Sir Thomas Lipton is very confident of winning. In fact, the rumor here is that the big yacht which Watson is designing for C. D. Ross is to be built at once, so as to be ready for an early American challenger.

IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11.—The Legislative Council resumed its sessions today. The Governor, Sir Augustus Hemmingway, read a statement making absolute and unconditional surrender, withdrawing the additional officials and members, restoring the constitutional status quo ante bellum, and appealing to the representatives to accept the right hand of fellowship and to allow by-gones, announcing that he relied on their patriotism to aid him in solving the difficulties.

Thereupon the representatives withdrew the vote of censure on the government passed on Friday last and voted \$500,000 to meet the immediate liabilities, pending a re-arrangement of the finances of the island.

IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

NORTHFIELD (Vt.)—The trustees of Norwich University have decided to begin the foundations for Dewey Hall on May 1st, the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay. This testimonial to the Admiral has received his explicit approval.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkhorn, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, moth skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORN., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. **How to Produce Soft White Hands,** post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 52 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORY: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent material competition at high analysis have no superior in the market.

The manure of pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer is so well known that it needs no further description.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Barness Snaps, Plumbers' Torches, Tinned Rivets, Spiral Packing, Mat, Iron Oiler, Screw Plates, Soft Dash Leather, Mouse Traps, Steel Squares, Bicycle Saddles, Handle Bars and Pedals, Wire Horse, Scrub, Dog, Stove and Sink Brushes; Seine Twine, Telephone Cords, Steel Tapes, Cup Hooks, Spring Balances, Bird Cages, Stanley Planes, Belting, Churns,

WHAT ABOUT ALL THESE ITEMS?

Well, they have just arrived per "Australia" from New York and as they are items we have calls for every day we supposed you wanted to know that we now had a good stock of all these things.

We also had 55 Bicycles on the Australia, Columbias and Ramblers, 12 Chainless and the rest Chain Wheels. Those who ride them say they are the best wheel made on earth. We are too modest to say so, but we think so just the same.

E. O. HALL & SON,
—LIMITED.—
Corner Fort and King Streets.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... \$3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000.
REDUCTION OF RATES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks..... 6,000,000.
Capital their reinsurance companies..... 101,600,000
Total reichsmarks..... 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks..... 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies..... 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks..... 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
\$13,655,980.
1-Authorized Capital..... \$3,000,000
Subscribed..... 2,750,000
Paid up Capital..... 687,500
2-Fire Funds..... 10,100,000
3-Life and Annuity Funds..... 10,107,070
\$13,655,980 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,051,377 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 21.
Jap. S. S. America Maru, W. H. Cope, from Hongkong, March 30; Yokohama, April 4; 644 tons general merchandise, 3 cabin, 10 second cabin, 334 steerage passengers, of which 337 are Japanese.

Stmr. James Makie, Tullett, from Kapaa; 2550 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co., 160 bags rice.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, 6 hrs. from Kauai.

Stmr. Mokoli, from Molokai.

Saturday, April 22.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 6 hrs. from Kaumakakai; 857 bags Olowalu sugar, 49 catties.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, 8 hrs. from Kaumakakai; 148 sheep, 5 lambs, 1 horse, 1 hog.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, 6 hrs. from Oahu ports; 1300 bags Waimanalo sugar.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Kapan; 3500 bags sugar.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, 16 hrs. from Kilauea; 3830 bags sugar.

Schr. Transit, 16 days from San Francisco; 900 tons indise, to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Stmr. Iwa, Kauffmann, 6 hrs. from Kauai.

Schr. Mokihana, Sam, 26 hrs. from Kauai.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, 29 days from Seattle; 663,000 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Sunday, April 23.

Stmr. Iwani, Gregory, 11½ hrs. from Hanamauhi; 5150 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson 11½ hrs. from Nawiliwili; 1300 bags sugar to W. G. Irwin & Co.; 3750 bags sugar to H. Waterhouse & Co.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, 20 hrs. from Kukuhale; 4692 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.; 66 bags coffee to T. H. Davies & Co.

Schr. Lady Martin, 18 hrs. from Kauai.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 14 hrs. from Kahului; 9000 bags sugar, 221 bags potatoes, 142 bags corn, 119 bags, 169 pigs, sundries.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo; 285 bags potatoes, 75 bags corn, 90 pds. awa, 36 lbs. hides, 25 head cattle, 32 head hogs, 2 horses, 176 pugs, sundries.

Stmr. James Makie, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapan; 2650 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Monday, April 24.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, 57 days from Newcastle; 1340 tons of coal.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 21.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, Oahu ports.

Jap. S. S. America Maru, W. H. Cope, San Francisco.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Waimanalo.

Stmr. James Makie, Tullett, Kapaia.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Stmr. Iwa, Kaufman, Koolau.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.

Schr. Moi Wahine, Sam, Lanai.

Friday, April 21.

Gas. schr. Matilo, Sase, fishing cruise.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala and Kona.

Schr. Moi Wahine, Hawaii.

Saturday, April 22.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina and Kauai.

Br. ship Carnedd Llewellyn, William Griffith, for Labos de Almeira Island, off the coast of Peru.

Am. ship A. J. Fuller, C. M. Nichols, for Hilo.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, D. B. P. Penhaligon, for San Francisco.

It cruiser Piemonte, Glengiani, Yokohama.

Monday, April 24.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, Waimanalo.

Schr. Lavinia, J. Pahia, Paauilo.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaumakakai.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Kamaio.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kilauea.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Makawehi.

Stmr. James Makie, Tullett, Kapaia.

Stmr. Iwa, Kaufman, Hana.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. America Maru, April 21.—Sailed from Hongkong March 30, at 6 a.m.; Macao, March 30, 1 p.m.; Shanghai, April 3, 2:35 p.m.; Nagasaki, April 6, 5:35 p.m.; Kobe, April 7, 5:45 p.m.; Yokohama, April 11, 6:46 p.m. Good weather.

ISLAND PORTS.

MAHUKONA—Arrived, Am. bgtn. Consul, Page, 14½ days from San Francisco, to Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd., with a general cargo.

HONOPOU—Arrived, April 20, Am. schr. Esther Buene, Andersen, 17 days from San Francisco to R. R. Hind, with a general cargo.

HILO—Sailed, April 21, ship H. B. Hyde, for New York.

KIHEI—Arrived, April 19, schr. Defender, 21 days from San Francisco.

KAHULU—Sailed, April 22, schr. Mary Dodge, for Hana; schr. Ida McKay, for Gray's Harbor.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From China and Japan, per T. H. K. America Maru, April 21.—Mrs. D. F. Sheffield, J. Saito, Iwasa, Through: Maj. Gen. Anderson, U. S. A., Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Miss J. Anderson, Leon Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Alice, Miss B. Alien, F. Augustus, G. Bain, W. Boissierain, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cronin, Miss Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, A. C. Drabell, Mrs. Hanck, C. Heimbold, E. D. Houston, Engr. and Mrs. A. Kaschewikoff, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kingman and three children, Engr. Kischewikoff, F. T. Koelle, K. Kosaka, M. Komya, Viscount and Viscountess de Labey, W. B. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Mason, A. W. McConnell, Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Miller and two children, G. Morris, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore, Mrs. Mulkey, R. Nakashoji, Commander Orpen, R. N., Dr. M. R. Phillips, Miss Poole, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Ramsey, A. C. Robinson, E. R. Rupper, Mr. Shirasaki, C. Saito, J. Shea, A. Tanahashi, Miss Von Gantner, T. Walsh and Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Wright.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinau, April 22—Volcano, H. Thorp, F. Leith, Dr. F. H. Clark, Master J. W. Clark, W. L. McCabe, W. C. W. Renny, N. F. Burgess, H. B. Gehr, J. Browne, Way ports: A. W. Carter, Judge G. K. Wilder, Goo Sin, Look Sin, A. W. Clarke, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Geo. J. Campbell, Geo. Wessells, Mrs. F. M. Wakefield, Mrs. G. F. Maywell, F. A. Jacobs, B. Bergerson, A. E. Sutson, A. P. Taylor, J. Ross, Wing M. and wife, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Pengelinan and child, F. C. Le Blond, S. W. Noel, E. P. Mable, Q. H. Berry, E. Powell and bride, Mrs. W. H. Patten.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 23.—Liu Tempsky, wife, two children and nurse, Miss Wodehouse, Mrs. Von Tempsky, H. Waterhouse, Jr. and wife, J. A. Rodanet, W. Dunn, W. C. Crook, Jr., C. Bolte, Miss Kaliwaa, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Campbell, Lum Dow, A. Walkalua, Mrs. Campbell, C. Crozier, Rev. Harris, J. McLellan, S. Handlitch, F. Garcia, Mrs. Holstein and two children, R. O. Hogg, C. Hicks, B. D. Hicks and wife, A. Hocking, H. P. Baldwin, Ah Young, Ali You, H. A. Heen, Akaniilili.

From Kinau, per stmr. Waialeale, April 22—James Makie, April 23.—M. D. Monsarrat and servant.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, April 23.—A. Lindsay, A. V. Soares, C. A. Grate and wife, T. R. Robinson, Col. Lazelle, Mrs. C. H. Bishop, Masters Bishop (3), W. G. Lucas and wife.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Waialeale, April 22—S. A. Walker.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Kilohana, April 22—Mrs. W. R. Spaulding.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, April 22—V. Peters, George Robertson, D. McCollom and wife, H. R. Meyer.

From Kaumakakai, per stmr. Mokoli, April 22—F. Metcalf.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. America Maru, April 21—R. C. A. Peterson, Col. Lazelle, Mrs. C. H. Bishop, Masters Bishop (3), W. G. Lucas and wife.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Waialeale, April 22—Mrs. W. R. Spaulding.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, April 22—V. Peters, George Robertson, D. McCollom and wife, H. R. Meyer.

From Kaumakakai, per stmr. Mokoli, April 22—F. Metcalf.

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Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Kamaio.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kilauea.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Makawehi.

Stmr. James Makie, Tullett, Kapaia.

Stmr. Iwa, Kaufman, Hana.

Wednesday, April 22.

George Curtis, Am. ship... New York

Due in August.

Emily F. Whitney, Am. ship... New York

Due in May.

Plante, Am. bk... San Francisco

W. H. Dimond, Am. bktu... S. F.

C. D. Bryant, Am. bk... Westport

Mary E. Foster, Am. schr... S. F.

Andrew Welch, Haw. bk... Dep. Bay Chas. R. Wilson, Am. schr... Gray's Harbor

Pioneer, Am. schr... Port Blakely

Kilkitat, Am. bktu... Port Ludlow

Standard, Am. ship... Seattle

Arcade, Am. schr... Gray's Harbor

Alcalde, Am. schr... Newcastle

Blaire, Am. ship... Newcastle

Robert Sudden, Am. bk... Newcastle

H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr... Newcastle

Himalaya, Br. bk... Newcastle

Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bktu... Newcastle

F. S. Redfield, Am. schr... Port Gamble